DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Monday Morning, July 25, 1864. [No. 18.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

OF THE

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers.

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From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
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Clark & Co.,

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10,000 best and cheapest Cigars? At Brown's.
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The worth of your money? Exchange with Brown.
The only Newsman? Brown.
Paper Envelopes and Stamps? At Brown's.
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Needles, Pins and Notions? Buy at Brown's.
Things innumerable? Go to Brown's.
Look yo for odds and ends? Call at Brown's.
Our first advertisement? Read Brown's.

je27-1m

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Frag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUFTS.

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Prices to suit the times.

je23tf ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

[Communicated.]

A Graphic Description of a Sabbath at the Tabernacle.

G. S. L. City, July 21st, 1864.

EDITOR VEDETTE:—I am pleased to know that there is a paper in this Territory in which *the truth can be published*. Always having an interest in thy people among whom, the accidents of travel place me, I went to the Tabernacle or "Bowery" last Sunday to see this peculiar community at their place of worship, and to hear their "prophets."

The morning service was occupied by a tolerably well read Englishman of light mental calibre, who, in a very unctious style, but with a better handling of the 'h's" than is usual with some of his countrymen, gave us a concise statement of the present war, condition of the "world and the rest of mankind," winding up with the pleasant assertion to us outsiders, that we are to fly at each others throats until there is none left but the "Saints."

The first peculiarity noticeable in the afternoon service was, that those "Saints" who administered the sacrament, had arms buckled to their sides—whether this was for protection against an imaginary foe, or to force the people to take the bread and water over the muzzle of a pistol—your visitor could not determine, but he noticed when the rumbling of wagons was heard on the streets, sounding like the passing of artillery, some of the "Saints" on the stand turned very pale.

G. A. Smith, was the first inspiration in the afternoon. All these leaders profess to be inspired, or rather that—God speaks through *them*, *His* great truths. Smith's personal appearance is that of a heavy set portly man, a florid complexion, broad low head, and with an abdominable development which bespeaks a jolly appreciation of himself and the good things of this life. His discourse—in a strong home spun style—applied chiefly to the temporal prosperity of the people.

The second inspiration, was a down east Yankee. *His* preaching consisted in telling—with a strong nasal accent—how he planted an acre with a peck of potatoes, or a peck of potatoes with an acre, (it was very hard to understand which) and lost thereby, "to obey counsel," "save your wheat," "the valley of the mountains, etc."

The third inspired person was Heber C. Kimball, who is, I understand, the great High Priest of the *sanctum sanctorum*. He arose and came to the front, making an apology for wearing a "red bandana over his cranium."

"I am subject" he said, "to phthisic, and am very apt to take cold and suffer from other things *just like all the rest of you*!" He then went on in a loose disjointed style about baptism, confounding and confusing history and Scripture. Bro. Brigham attempted once or twice to correct him, but he insisted on "Paul! Paul!"—swinging his arms up and down, giving one the impression that he was trying to pump inspiration from below instead of receiving it from above. His whole discourse was without one pure idea, and full of the most blatant disloyalty. In fact, it was nothing but a low, coarse, obscene tirade of abuse against the Government of the United States, and of all who do not believe he is a Prophet. At some of his most obscene expressions and attitudes, I cast a glance over the faces of the female portion of the congregation, and to the honor of the women of Salt Lake City be it said, nearly every face was hung with shame.

Mr. Editor, I have associated with rough, coarse men, from every grade in life, and am not troubled with false shame or mock delicacy, but I was shocked to hear such obscene language used by one of the highest prophets of the "Saints," and in a place where people are supposed to meet for the most exalted of all purposes—the worship of God. Some of his language was not fit for publication, but the following is a fair specimen of this model "sermon:"

"Who's afraid of the army? I shit, nor you. Their officers are drunk from night until morning and from morning until night. I am a Vermonter and I hate an abolitionist. Don't tell that puppy that—I reckon you would like to know who I mean by puppy, but I wont tell you; no I wont. Look at them, father against son, brother against father, and they will fight until none are left; God aint with them, but I will help on the fight. He's punishing them for killing the prophet Joseph Smith. We know it, but they don't. What do I care for the North? I hate an abolitionist. I pray to God every night that this war may continue until they are all killed off. Don't tell that puppy this—now don't. I'm an old man, but I will live to see the 'Saints' reign in the States, and we will elect Brigham President. We know it, but they don't. I hate a Lincolnite. They don't like my calling their shinplasters 'Lincoln skins'—they don't. What do I care? What do you care? If they don't like it they can just kiss my ——— foot. [at the same time throwing himself into a vulgar obscene attitude]." Brigham laughed heartily throughout, and the congregation arose and—Amen, glory to God!!! "But I had better stop, or this Company over here will be after me. We know what we are at, and mean to accomplish it."

Heber's personal appearance is that of a tall man of good proportions, a red face, small deep-set, twinkling eyes, surmounted with a bald head, and the general physique of a sensual fanatic. That part of the command to "multiply and replenish the earth," is the level above which he cannot rise, and one has the impression that he could, with keen relish, heap fuel upon the flame that was consuming the "earthly tabernacle" of a spirit who did not accept his *ipsi dixit*. God pity the poor people who are inveigled in foreign countries into the meshes of such "prophets," and coming here may they be enabled to see through all the diabolism, and stand up in their own original humanity.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

THE RESULT.—Any man who fancies that we are going to get to Richmond without further and most determined fighting, is mistaken. The men we fight are Americans. They are free-born citizens, and of the proudest of the proud. The rebel army of Virginia is composed of the *elite* of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position, full of the pride of family, and accustomed to exalt courage into a God-like virtue. They are burning with a passionate antipathy to a people whom they have thoroughly misunderstood, formerly despised, but are now learning to respect. They are not to be cowed, though, when thoroughly vanquished, they will have the manhood to own it. But, until they are vanquished, they will fight with an energy and a desperation that must command the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despising their cause. The body of Lee's army is made of veterans, who are used to exposure, inured to discipline, familiar with hardship, and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Nor are they likely to become demoralized. They will yield to an inevitable necessity, only when they recognize it as inevitable. That they will be made to feel this, we haven't the slightest doubt.—*Washington Chronicle.*

ORDER AS TO THE COLORED TROOPS IN THE WEST.—The following order was read lately to the colored troops in Nashville:

"The incorporation into the army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the highest state of dicipline. Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease, and they will be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General."

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says: "An editor of our acquaintance complains that his opponents throw dirt at him. We guess they generally hit him. He seems very dirty."

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

MONDAY MORNING....JULY 25, 1864.

Navigation of the Colorado—The New route to Utah.

The S. F. *Bulletin* says:

There are two steamers now running on the Colorado. The one last sent thither, the *Esmeralda*, has not power enough when the stream is high, and draws too much water when it is low, so that the demand for river transportation to and from the mines on that stream is not yet met. We are informed, however, that two other steamers, better adapted to that stream, will be sent there within a month, attended by two barges each, and connecting with schooners. One of them will be despatched by the Philadelphia Company, which has a large quantity of ore ready for shipment, and the other by the old Company, whose new boat will soon be launched at North Point. It is certain that communication with the Colorado by water will be doubled by midsummer, when a large business in forwarding provisions, machinery, and supplies of all kinds will be transacted. Parties have lately been in this city negotiating for mills to crush the rock from ledges now being developed in El Dorado Canon. A considerable mining community is bound to be established in that locality. It is even said that a trade with Salt Lake may be built up by that route, which is shorter than that now followed to the northward; but the latter route has the great advantage of going through a line of settlements on the direct course of the emigrant and prospector.

In connection with the last sentence of the foregoing, we may add that about the middle of last May Capt. Price, in command of Co. M, 2nd Cav., C. V., left this city to explore the country to the southward, and at the same time lay out and improve a wagon road to the head of navigation on the Colorado. We have received a letter from Capt. Price, dated at Fort Mojave, Arizona Territory, June 18th, from which we learn that the object of his trip has been most successfully accomplished. From this city to Mountain Meadows, (300 miles) the road is most excellent. It is level, hard, and abounds with a good supply of grass and water. Traversing a new country in searching for a nearer route to the Colorado, the Company necessarily encountered hardships, and some of the stock gave out. A portion of the outfit was left at Muddy creek, to recruit while the balance pushed over the desert to Los Vegas river and the Colorado, and arrived safely at Fort Mojave on the 12th of June. Two of the teams left on the Muddy returned to Camp Douglas a few days since. The distance from Salt Lake to the head of navigation on the Colorado, viz: El Dorado Canon, about sixty miles above Fort Mojave, is four hundred and fifty miles, measured by an odometer. Capt. Price says "I am fully satisfied that a better route can be obtained from the Colorado river to Salt Lake than that from Carson to Salt Lake," and pronounces the Colorado a better stream for navigation than the Sacramento. He will locate the road from the mouth of El Dorado Canon, thence to Los Vegas river, Muddy, Rio Virgin and Mountain Meadows. From the last named point there is already a well beaten road passing through the settlements South of Salt Lake. Capt. Berry of Co. A, 2nd Cav., C. V., is now locating a nearer route to Mountain Meadows, some sixty or seventy miles West of the road now traveled.

When we take into consideration the facility with which freight from San Francisco can be shipped on steamers or sailing vessels to Fort Yuma, near the mouth of the Colorado, and thence by light draught vessels to El Dorado Canon, this new route possesses many advantages over the one now traversed, avoiding the Sierra Nevada mountains and the vast alkali plains between Carson and Salt Lake. As a winter rout it cannot fail to be very generally used by freighters, and Capt. Price has done good work in locating this road. It will be a general blessing to the Southern settlements of Utah, and even Salt Lake merchants, and Government will no doubt send the bulk of their freight *via.* Yuma and El Dorado Canon, when the route is fairly opened.

BOISE.—A party of gentlemen from San Joaquin county, California, recently returned to Stockton from the Boise river mines. Their account of the country and the richness of the mines, is very unfavorable. They say all that are able to leave are going to California.

GOOD ON THE OLDER.—Thales Jackson, a retired sailor, living in the city, climbed to the top of the flag pole at the Overland Mail office on Saturday, and attached a new rope—the old one having broken during the gale on the Fourth of July last. The pole is nearly ninety feet in height, and although swaying to and fro—at this dizzy height—the intrepid old tar did not betray the least nervous agitation, and performed his task in a satisfactory manner.

OLD FRIENDS UNDER A NEW TITLE.—We find the following item in the S. F. *Call*, relative to old favorities of Salt Lake:

Mr. and Mrs Irwin (*Brigham's pets*) were at Marysville on Wednesday last.

☞ Our readers will find an interesting communication from "A Loyal Citizen," on the first page of to-day's issue.

☞ About 1,000 Mormons from England, Scotland and Wales, on the way to Salt Lake, passed through New York June 12th.

☞ We clip the following items from the S. F. *Alta* of July 16th?

THE "CAMANCHE."—In noticing, yesterday, the progress of the *Camanche* now building, we seem to imply that the contractors may be delayed in their labors, through the want of arrangement between them and the Underwriters and Navy Department. It appears that no delay whatever is anticipated. The salvage services of the Coast Wrecking Company, who, through Captain Merritt, raised the *Aquila*, have, as reported, been satisfied; that portion of salvage due from Donahue, Ryan & Secor, the gentlemen are ready to pay up. The claim for $60,000 damages, under the happy arrangement through the action of our Supervisors, will not come up for settlement until all the work is done. The owners' claim for the destruction of the *Aquila*, to save the *Camanche*, will not be pressed until the same period, and hence nothing remains but a claim by wreckers for salvage on the Government property, guns and ammunition, and this, Government will doubtless respond to. Messrs Donahue and Ryan, inform us that no delays are anticipated; they expect and *intend to push on*, and *will not be delayed*. This is well, and we repeat it for the benefit of the public, who, since the commencement of labor on the *Camanche* to build her, have become doubly interested. The work goes bravely on.

THE WORK GOES ON.—The keel of the *Camanche* is already laid, the stem was up, and the shears rigged for hoisting the sternpost, last evening, so that we may safely say that substantial progress is being made in the work. The differences which have created the delay, will probably be settled in full within a day or two.

Per contra, the *Bulletin* of the same date, says that the Underwriters have filed a libel suit against the *Camanche*, and that the whole matter is still in a muddle. The San Francisco Supervisors have passed an Ordinance appropriating $60,000 to the contractors to save them from loss, and with a view to expedite the building of the monitor. Really, it seems too bad that the Government should allow contractors, Underwriters, salvors, or "any other man," to impede the immediate setting afloat of this war vessel, by their disgraceful bickerings.

It is to be hoped that Gen. McDowell, or the Navy Department, will take prompt and effective measures to insure the early completion of the *Camanche*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LOYALTY OF MCCLELLAN.—The Marysville *Express*, the leading journal of the Opposition in California, reads McClellan out of the party in consequence of that West Point war speech:

"We rise from the reading of McClellan's speech profoundly impressed with the belief that he holds few if any political principles in common with the Democracy. If, as would appear, he is willing and indeed anxious to aid the Administration in the prosecution of the war of invasion and subjugation, we know of no reason why his elevation to the Presidency would be any more conducive to either the restoration of the Union or a termination of the war than would be the election of Lincoln. With Long of Ohio, we may say if the war is to go on let the Abolitionists conduct it. We object to the Democratic party falling heir to the blunders and crimes of men whose acts are bringing down upon our unhappy country such untold evil."

☞ Lieut. Knight, of Company F, 2d Cav., is on his way to Placerville with a force of 15 men. The men will be posted on the stage route between there and Carson, and the transportation of treasure thus be rendered safe.—*Exchange.*

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Washington, July 20th.

The latest information from Sherman, is that the enemy was taken completely by surprise in our crossing of the Chattahoochie. Cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur, Ga., to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place, and reinforcement of Johnston. Our main army is within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta, and all operations are progressing favorably. Gen. Bragg arrived at Atlanta and would, it was supposed, exercise personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army. It is believed that Sherman has by this time dispatched a large body of cavalry to Macon to release numerous Union officers confined there.

Harrisburg, July 20th.

Dispatches received here last night indicate that our forces continue in pursuit of the rebels who recently ravaged Maryland, and that they are recapturing large amounts of plunder. Gen. Crook on Monday last overtook a portion of the enemy at Snicker's Gap, when a sharp engagement took place; the rebels fought with desperation, but Gen. Crook succeeded in whipping them thoroughly, and capturing over 300 wagons heavily loaded with grain, together with a large amount of stock; we also took a number of prisoners. The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 20th.

Gen. Fisk, commanding the district of northern Missouri, issued an appeal for 5,000 loyal men, each with a horse and such arms as they may have, to rally for the protection of life and property and the extermination of bushwhackers generally in northwestern Missouri. He says: The emergency is so great we cannot wait until details can be made by the State authorities, or troops transferred from other districts; that loyal citizens are being murdered and their property given to tories; harmless widows and orphans are fleeing to military posts, the harvests are going to waste, and hundreds of unionists are daily pleading at his head-quarters for protection, which he is unable to give, in consequence of the limited force at his command. Camps for rendezvous have been established at St. Joseph and Chillicothe.

New York, July 21st.

A dispatch from Niagara Falls says: An interview has taken place between Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb, who claim to be commissioners from the rebel government to seek terms of peace, and Mr. Greely, authorized by Mr. Lincoln to act in the matter. The commissioners proposed the restoration of the Union upon the following basis:

First. All negroes which have been actually freed by war, to be secured in such freedom.

Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in the re-construction of the Union. This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greely.

The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greely the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and re-construction, viz: Full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity, abandonment of slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting property rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties they concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two governments for reconsideration.

The *Herald's* Niagara Falls dispatch says: Greely, accompanied by Mr. Hay, private secretary to Mr. Lincoln, had an interview with Goe. Sanders and others claiming to be commissioners from the rebel government, who wanted to visit Washington, and, receiving a statement of terms upon which such visit might be made, they were accepted. The dispatch says the statement of the proposition published in the papers on Tuesday, is repudiated.

New York, July 21st.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Gen. Hunter asked to be relieved only so as not to embarrass Gen. Wright in his pursuit of the rebels; no necessity for it however, and the pursuit of the enemy is being carried on by the forces under Gens. Wright and Hunter with great vigor, with every promise of a large success. They are going south on parallel lines, and the trains flying from one column are certain to fall into the hands of the other.

A special says: Col. Jaques of the 73d Ill. Vols., and Edmund Kirk, by permission of the President, recently visited Jeff Davis at Richmond, and had an interview with him on the state of the country. The dispatch says they were kindly received, but of course nothing of the result of the interview has been divulged.

New York, July 21st.

The *Tribune's* head-quarters correspondent of the 19th, says: Deserters report that the rebels intended to make an attack the day before, but from some cause it was deferred. Deserters are continually coming into our lines, single and by couples.

The *Tribune's* Washington special states that only a few straggling rebels are on this side of the Rappahannock. The rebel force succeeded in reaching Staunton with the greater part of their plunder.

Head-quarters dispatch of the 19th to the *Tribune* says: A new monster mortar has been introducing Mains 200 pound shell into Petersburg lately.

New York, July 21st.

The *Fulton* from Hilton Head 17th brings the following: Rebel officers have been placed in buildings on Cummings' Point. Charleston is being vigorously shelled. Sumter has been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops have returned from the recent expedition. Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston are treated inhumanly.

New York, July 21st.

Herald's special says the Secretary of State has determined to make a formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of the pirate Semmes, thus requiring that Government to give the same observance to international law that she has exacted from all other nations.

Kansas City, July 21st.

A detachment of the 2nd Colorado, under Capt. Moses, while scouting near Fredericksburg, Clay Co., came upon about three hundred bushwhackers. The rebel advance wore Federal uniforms, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men. Their whole force immediately charged upon our forces, and a bloody little fight ensued, but our men finally forced them to retire. The rebel loss was sixteen killed and twenty-one wounded. Our loss, six killed and four wounded. Major Richards, with 280 men, immediately pursued the guerrillas in the direction of Knoxville, when they scattered into small bands.

Washington, July 21st.

The *Republican* says the Government received a dispatch from Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and was repulsed each time with little loss to us. Most of our men fought from behind earthworks.

Hunter is reported to have received a dispatch from Averil, dated near Winchester on the 20th, which says: Breckenridge divided his force at Barrysville last night, sending Early to Winchester and taking the other division towards Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over 300 of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about 200 prisoners. Gen. Lilly is seriously wounded and in our hands. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners report their force to have been five thousand.

New York, July 21st.

A special to the *Commercial*, says: Disposition has been made to prevent the rebel invaders now on the way to Richmond, from reaching that city without leaving a large portion of their plunder.

Reports of Secretary Stanton's resignation are more prevalent to-day, but they are probably false.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer's* correspondent says of Col. Jacques and Edmund Kirk's visit to Richmond, that it is generally understood that the object was the restoration of peace. Col. Jacques, with whom the idea originated, proposed a year ago to visit Richmond, and gained permission to pass our lines, but go no further than Petersburg. He reports that our prisoners on Belle Isle, are comfortably cared for.

Buffalo, July 21st.

The correspondence between Clay, Holcomb and Greeley, at Niagara Falls, furnished for publication the first letter from them to Greeley, which asks for protection from the President or Secretary of War, in order that they may proceed to Washington. Greeley replies, under date of the 17th, as follows: Gentlemen—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of a proposition looking to the establishment of peace, and that you desire to visit Washington, in fulfillment of your mission. If my information be substantially correct, I am authorized by the President to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and will accompany you at the earliest convenience.

They reply under date of the 18th: "The safe conduct of the President has been tendered us, we regret to say, under misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employ of our government, and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on the subject, and we feel authorized to declare that if circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would immediately be sent to Washington, with the view to hastening the consummation so much to be desired, and the termination, at the earliest possible moment of the calamities of war."

This statement of facts being materially different from that anticipated by Greely thought it advisable to communicate with the President and solicit fresh instructions, which furnished the following from the Executive Mansion:

Executive Mansion, July 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and abandonment of slavery, which comes by and with an authority that can control armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer, or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

Signed: ABM LINCOLN.

St. Joseph, July 21st.

Thornton's guerrillas, to the number of 500, occupied Kingston, Caldwell county, last night, and from thence marched on Plattsburg, Clinton county, and demanded a surrender of the garrison in the name of the Confederate States. The commanding officer refused, and told his men to escape. A short fight ensued, and most of our men escaped. Gen. Fisk's appeal was being promptly responded to.

Louisville, July 22d.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union*, says: Decatur, Ga., was occupied by our forces on Monday, thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina, except by the way of Macon. Deserters are coming into our lines in great numbers since crossing the Chattahoochie.

New York, July 22d.

We have well authenticated reports that the rebels have evacuated Atlanta.

Washington, July 21st.

The Administration have never had before them for consideration any proposition from the rebel authorities relative to pacification, nor is it known that any such have been received, and whatever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Niagara Falls, the presumption here is that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government looking to initiatory measures for negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear whatever prominent rebels, acting as volunteer or authorized commissioners may have to say regarding this important subject, without, however, in any degree committing itself to the consideration of any proposition or views which may be suggested.

Washington, July 21st.

Eighty-one rebel prisoners, brought in here from Sandy Hook, state that they were in charge of one of the plunder trains, and were overtaken near Snicker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing force under Crook. A fight immediately followed, but the train guard finding it impossible to save the train, fired it and retreated. A letter to an officer in Washington, from Sandy Hook, Md., states that many stragglers from the retreating rebels come into that place daily, and surrender themselves; that they were worn down by rapid marching and many of them barefoot, and clothes torn to tatters. The *Evening Star* learns from a citizen of Madison, Co., Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax Co., that the rebel raiders met so many mishaps in getting away with their plunder from Maryland, that what they managed to keep hardly paid them for their trouble.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondence of the 13th, says: There has been severe fighting by our forces on Johnson's Island under General Hatch, composing part of the recent expedition. Gen. Saxon sent a regiment on Thursday to attack the rebel right, where a battery had been stationed. The men charged double quick so furiously that the enemy retreated in confusion. They came very near capturing a battery which had just time to limber up and be off. Another fight occurred on Saturday morning: the enemy having received reinforcements an attack was made by them about 4 o'clock, under cover of a heavy fog, and drove in our pickets nearly opposite to Fort Pringle. At 1-4 before 6, they advanced in force, and a fight of 15 minutes followed, in which the rebels were repulsed. Strengthening again they made another advance at half past six and attempted to carry our position by assault. Our troops reserved their fire until the rebels were almost upon them, with double shotted guns they opened with grape a canister, mowing down the advancing columns by the score, the infantry also kept an up accurate and continuous fire with musketry, at such short range that great havoc was made, in five or ten minutes from the time of the attack, the enemy retreated in great confusion, without having reached even our front rifle-pits. Their artillery opened on us with great fury and under its fire the rebel infantry took shelter. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is only eighty-two, and some of the wounded only slightly injured.

New York, July 22d.

A Washington special says, Staunton issued an order prohibiting clerks from giving any information respecting the business departments, to outsiders.

Tribune's Winchester special says Averill's fight lasted three hours, in which the rebels lost Gen. Kelly, four pieces of artillery, two hundred prisoners, and five hundred killed and wounded. Our loss is not over two hundred killed and wounded [illegible].

Herald's Sandy Hook correspondent of the 20th, says: The forces under Gen. Wright pursued the rebels under Early and Breckenridge to that point, skirmishing with their rear guard, which was twenty-four hours behind the main force; when near Percellieville, south of Snicker's Gap, [illegible] captured eighty-two of their wagons.

NOTICE.

On and after July 27th, 1864, the Coaches of the

OVERLAND STAGE LINE,

BEN HOLLADAY, PROPRIETOR.

Will commence regular tri-weekly trips between

Salt Lake

AND

Bannack and Virginia Cities,

Montana Territory, and also:

BOISE AND IDAHO CITIES,

Idaho Territory.

The first through Coach for the above mentioned points will leave next Wednesday morning (27th inst.) at 8 o'clock.

FARE TO VIRGINIA CITY $100 In Treasury Notes.

Office: East Temple Street.

jy24d W. H. HARRIS, Agent.

NOTICE.

OFFICE VESUVIUS GOLD & SILVER MINING CO., Great Salt Lake City, July 22d, 1864.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Vesuvius Gold and Silver Mining Co. held at the office of the Secretary, this day, an assessment of twenty (20) cents per foot was levied, and made payable to the Secretary on or before the twenty-fifth inst.

H. O. PRATT, Secretary.

jy25td

STRAYED.

FROM 12th Ward, about the 15th of July, one small, white mare Mule with head stall on, lately roached, shaved tail and branded SM on left shoulder. Any one returning the above animal to the Quartermaster's Corral at Camp Douglas, will be liberally rewarded.

jy15:3 J. BOLGER.

LATEST OPENING!

SIEGEL & CO.

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of

Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

BLANKETS,

RUBBER GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

which they offer for sale at

Eastern Prices,

TO

in the newly fitted up premises,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

Our Goods being all lately and most carefully selected in the

Great Eastern Market,

SURPASS IN ELEGANCE

AND

LATEST STYLES,

ANYTHING EVER BROUGHT TO THIS FAR WEST.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.

SIEGEL & CO.,

jy16tf Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUFTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23tf ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

W. L. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

☞ OFFICE at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Mansion House, Great Salt Lake City. may24-tf

ATTENTION!

DENVER CITY, Colorado Ty.	SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory.	VIRGINIA CITY, Idaho Ter'y

HELLMAN & KUHN,

Have just received and opened for inspection

The finest and largest assortment of

Merchandise,

Ever brought to this Territory; consisting of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CIGARS, ETC.

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ HELLMAN & KUHN, one door north of the Salt Lake House.

Orders from the country will be promptly and carefully executed. june28-1m

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelley, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & Co., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & Co., San Francisco, will erase on the first day of July, 1864, Eugene Kelley and Jos. A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelley, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY,
[Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.]
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of MESSRS. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Barron, Thomas Bell, Jno. O Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, jr., O. F. Giffin, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Teschemacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCreary, B. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding and Wm. Alvord of San Francisco, and Jacob Kohn, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. je27-1m

EAGLE STABLES.

Second House Temple St., G. S. L. City.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Saddles and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [illegible] FOX & FAUST.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 8th, 1864. apr8tf

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on **New York, London, Dublin, etc.,** on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy15-1m

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS, Proprietors.

jeltf

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK, (paid up in gold coin.)

$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO

$5,000,000.

Stockholders.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS,	A. J. POPE,
WM. C. RALSTON,	HERMAN MICHELS,
R. S. FRETZ,	FREDERICK BILLINGS,
J. B. THOMAS,	GEORGE H. HOWARD,
LOUIS MCLANE,	H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
ASA T. LAWTON,	A. HAYWARD,
WM. E. BARRON,	MOSES ELLIS,
THOS. BELL,	A. B. MCCREARY,
JOHN O. EARL,	B. M. JESSUP,
WM. NORRIS,	SAMUEL KNIGHT,
J. WHITNEY, JR.,	A. C. HENRY,
O. F. GIFFIN,	J. C. WILMERDING,
	WM. ALVORD.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB KAHN.

D. O. MILLS, ... President.
WM. C. RALSTON, ... Cashier.

Correspondents in New York.—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London.—BANK OF LONDON.

THE undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association the full business operations of the said Company will commence on the first day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply in all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members:

First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS,	J. B. THOMAS,
LOUIS MCLANE,	THOMAS BELL,
WM. NORRIS,	A. J. POPE,
JOHN O. EARL,	O. F. GIFFIN,
HERMAN MICHELS,	JAMES WHITNEY, JR.

W. C. RALSTON.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. july2-1m

☞ As an instance of the strange petitions some persons think proper to present to the French Senate, the *Journal du Havre* states that a person named Gagne, the author of the "Unliteide," a humanitarian poem, has just sent in one, praying that all existing newspapers may be suppressed and replaced by a single journal, the Director of which shall assume the title of "Minister of the Press."

☞ The following specimen of letter-writing is given in an article on language, in Good Words. The note was received after a tithe dinner in Devonshire:

"Mr. T. presents his compliments to Mr. H., and I have a hat that is not his, and if he has a hat that is not yours, no doubt they are the expectant ones."

☞ "Is there anything the matter with you?" said a physician to a person who had sent for him. "Oh, yes, I'm ill all over, but I don't know what it is, and I have no particular pain nowhere," was the reply. "Very well," said the doctor, "I'll give you something to take away all that."

☞ Did you ever hear of the Yankees, who, boasting of a visit to George III. and his familiarity with them, said his Majesty would have asked them to dine if it had not been washing day?

☞ "I haven't taken a drop of liquor a year," said an individual of questionable morals. "Indeed! but which of your features are we to believe—your lips or your nose?"

☞ If the ant gives an example of industry, it is much more than a good many uncles do.

QUIRKS.—Why are hoops like obstinate men? Because they often stand out about trifles.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Coaches run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the KOOTANAY mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

T. D. BROWN, Agent, A. J. OLIVER & CO., Bannack.
G. S. L. City. je21m1

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SHORTEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

BEEKS & GIBSON,
ap28r3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City . . . . . Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my18m6 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George Hawkins deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred.

W. F. SANDERS.
Virginia City, July 4th, 1864 4w

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the United States Mail, from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL., and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR CALIFORNIA

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings' new Store.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864. jy7tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, Six days.
Time to Atchison, Twelve days

jy8tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

RANSOHOFF & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., . . . etc., . . . etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may4-tf

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE ESAT!!

ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } { CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City, Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

Of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

jy5tf GILBERT & SONS.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you! You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the party having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

ap26-3m